

THE BOON'S LICK TIMES.

JAMES R. BENSON & CLARK H. GREEN,
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And Publishers of the Law, &c., of the United
States, by authority.

TERMS.

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MR. WEBSTER TO MR. EVERETT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

January 29th, 1842.

EDWARD EVERETT, Esq., &c. &c.

SIR:—I regret to be obliged to acquaint
you with a very serious occurrence, which
recently took place in a port of one of the
Bahama Islands.

It appears that the brig "Creole," of Rich-
mond, Virginia, Insor, mas tor, bound to
New Orleans, sailed from Hampton Roads
on the 27th of October last, with a cargo
of merchandise, principally tobacco, and
slaves, (about 135 in number); that on the
evening of the 7th of November some of
the slaves rose upon the crew of the ves-
sel, murdered a passenger, named Hewell,
who owned some of the negroes, wounded
the Captain dangerously, and the first mate
and two of the crew severely; that the
slaves soon obtained complete possession
of the brig, which, under their direction,
was taken to the port of Nassau, in the is-
land of New Providence, where she arrived
on the morning of the 9th of the same
month; that at the request of the Ameri-
can Consul in that place, the Governor or-
dered a guard on board, to prevent the es-
cape of the mutineers, and with a view to
investigation of the circumstances of the
case; that such investigation was accord-
ingly made by two British magistrates,
and that an examination also took place by
the Consul; that on the report of the mag-
istrates, nineteen of the slaves were impris-
oned by the local authorities as having been
concerned in the mutiny and murder, and
their surrender to the Consul to be sent to
the U. States for trial of these crimes, was
refused, on the ground that the Governor
wished first to communicate with the Gov-
ernment in England on the subject; that
through the interference of the Colonial au-
thorities, and even before the military guard
was removed, the greater number of the
remaining slaves were liberated, and en-
couraged to go beyond the power of the
master of the vessel, or the American Con-
sul, by proceedings which neither of them
could control. This is the substance of
the case, as stated in two protests, one
made at Nassau and one at New Orleans,
and the Consul's letter's, together
with sundry depositions taken by him, cop-
ies of all which papers are herewith trans-
mitted.

The British Government cannot but see
that this case, as presented in these papers,
is one calling loudly for redress. The
"Creole" was passing from one port of the
United States to another, in a voyage per-
fectly lawful, with merchandise on board,
and also with slaves, or persons bound to
service, natives of America, and belonging
to American citizens, and which are recog-
nized as property by the Constitution of the
United States in those States in which
slavery exists. In the course of the voyage
some of the slaves rose upon the master
and crew, subdued them, murdered one
man, and caused the vessel to be carried in-
to Nassau. The vessel was thus taken to
a British port, not voluntarily, by those
who had the lawful authority over her, but
forcibly and violently, against the master's
will, and with the consent of nobody but
the mutineers and murderers; for there is
no evidence that these outrages were com-
mitted with the concurrence of any of the
slaves, except those actually engaged in
them. Under these circumstances, it would
seem to have been the plain and obvious
duty of the authorities at Nassau, the port
of a friendly Power, to assist the American
Consul in putting an end to the captivity
of the master and crew, restoring to them
the control of the vessel, and enabling them
to resume their voyage, and to take the
mutineers and murderers to their own coun-
try to answer for their crimes before the
proper tribunal. One cannot conceive how
any other course could justly be adopted,
or how the duties imposed by that part of
the code regulating the intercourse of friend-
ly States, which is generally called the com-
munity of Nations, could otherwise be fulfilled.
There was no violation of British laws at-
tempted or intended on the part of the mas-
ter of the "Creole," nor any infringement
of the principles of the law of nations.—
The vessel was lawfully engaged in passing
from port to port, in the United States.—
By violence and crime she was carried,
against the master's will, out of her course,
into the port of a friendly Power. All was
the result of force.

Certainly, ordinary comity and hospitali-
ty entitled him to such assistance from the
authorities of the place as should enable
him to resume and prosecute his voyage,
and bring the offenders to justice. But,
instead of this, if the facts be as represented
in these papers, not only did the authori-
ties give no aid for such purpose, but they
actually interfere to set free the slaves, and

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JENNINGS.

Vol. 3.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1842.

No. 2.

to enable them to disperse themselves be-
yond the reach of the master of the vessel
or their owners. A proceeding like this
cannot but cause deep feeling in the United
States. It has been my purpose to write
you at length on this subject, in order that
you may lay before the Government of Her
Majesty fully, and without reserve, the
views entertained upon it by that of the
United States, and the grounds on which
those views are taken. But the early re-
turn of the packet precludes the opportu-
nity of going thus into the case in this dis-
patch; and as Lord Ashburton may shortly
be expected here, it may be better to enter
fully into it with him, if his power shall be
broad enough to embrace it. Some knowl-
edge of the case will have reached Eng-
land before his departure, and very prob-
ably his Government may have given him
instructions. But I request, nevertheless,
that you lose no time in calling Lord Aber-
deen's attention to it in a general manner
and giving him a narrative of the transac-
tion, such as may be framed from the pa-
pers now communicated, with a distinct de-
claration that if the facts turn out as stated,
this Government thinks it a clear case for
indemnification.

You will see that in his letter of the 7th
of January, 1837, to Mr. Stevenson, respec-
ting the claim for compensation in the
cases of the "Comet," "Endomium," and
"Enterprise," Lord Palmerston says that,
"H. M.'s Government is of opinion that the
rule by which these claims should be decid-
ed is, that those claimants must be consid-
ered entitled to compensation who were
lawfully in possession of their slaves within
the British territory, and who were distur-
bed in their legal-possession of functionar-
ies of the British Government." This ad-
mission is broad enough to cover the case
of the "Creole," if its circumstances are
correctly stated. But it does not extend to
what we consider the true doctrine, accord-
ing to the laws and usages of nations;
and, therefore, cannot be acquiesced in, as
the exactly correct general rule. It ap-
pears to this Government that not only is
no unfriendly interference by the local au-
thorities to be allowed, but that aid and suc-
cor should be extended in these, as in other
cases which may arise, affecting the inter-
ests of citizens of friendly States.

We know no ground on which it is just
to say that these colored people had come
within, and were within, British territory,
in such sense as that the laws of Eng-
land affecting and regulating the conditions
of persons could properly act upon them.
As has been already said, they were not
there voluntarily; no human being belong-
ing to the vessel was within British terri-
tory of his own accord, except the mutineers.
There being no importation, nor intent of
importation, what right had the British au-
thorities to inquire into the cargo of the ves-
sel, or the condition of persons on board?
These persons might be slaves for life;
they might be slaves for a term of years,
under a system of apprenticeship; they
might be bound to service by their own vol-
untary act; they might be in confinement
for crimes committed; they might be pris-
oners of war; or they might be free. How
could the British authorities look into and
decide any of these questions? Or, indeed,
what duty or power, according to the prin-
ciples of national intercourse, had they
to inquire at all? If, indeed, without un-
friendly interference, and notwithstanding
the fulfillment of all their duties of comity
and assistance, by these authorities, the
master of the vessel could not retain the
persons, nor prevent their escape, then it
would be a different question altogether,
whether resort could be had to British tri-
bunals, or the power of the Government
in any of its branches to compel their ap-
prehension and restoration. No one com-
plains that English law shall decide the
condition of all persons actually incorporated
with British population, unless there be a
treaty stipulation making other provision
for special cases. But in the case of the
"Creole" the colored persons were still on
board an American vessel, that vessel hav-
ing been forcibly put out of the course of
her voyage by mutiny; the master desiring
still to resume it, and calling upon the Con-
sul of his Government resident at the place
and upon the local authorities to enable him
so to do, by freeing him from the imprison-
ment to which mutiny and murder had sub-
jected him with such necessary aid and as-
sistance as are usual in ordinary cases of
disaster at sea. These persons, then, can-
not be regarded as being mixed with the
British people, or as having changed their
character at all, either in regard to country
or personal condition. It was no more
than just to consider the vessel as still on
her voyage, and entitled to the succor due
to other cases of distress, whether arising
from accident or outrage. And that no
other view of the subject can be true, is evi-
dent from the very awkward position in
which the local authorities have placed their
Government, in respect to the mutineers
still held in imprisonment. What is to be
done with them? How are they to be pun-
ished? The English Government will prob-
ably not undertake their trial or punish-
ment; and of what use would it be to send
them to the United States, separated from
their ship, and at a period so late as that,
if they should be sent, before proceedings
could be instituted against them the witness-
es might be scattered over half the globe.
One of the highest offences known to hu-
man law is thus likely to go altogether un-
punished.

In the note of Lord Palmerston to Mr.
Stevenson, above referred to, his Lordship
said, "that slavery being now abolished
throughout the British empire, there can be
no well founded claim for compensation in
respect of slaves who, under any circum-

stances, may come into the British colonies
any more than there would be with respect
to slaves who might be brought into the
kingdom." I have only to remark upon
this that the Government of the United
States sees no ground for any distinction
founded on an alteration of British law in
the colonies. We do not consider that the
question depends at all on the state of Brit-
ish law. It is not that in such cases the
active agency of British law is invoked and
refused; it is, that unfriendly interference
is deprecated, and those good offices and
friendly assistances expected which a Gov-
ernment usually affords to citizens of a
friendly Power when instances occur of
disaster and distress.

All the United States require in these
cases, they would expect in the ports of Eng-
land, as well as in those of her colonies.
Surely, the influence of local law cannot
affect the relations of nations in any such
manner as this.

Suppose an American vessel, with slaves
lawfully on board, were to be captured by
a British cruiser, as belonging to some bel-
ligerent, while the United States were at
peace; suppose such prize carried into Eng-
land, and the neutrality of the vessel
fully made out in the proceedings in Admi-
rality, and a restoration consequently de-
creed—in such case, must not the slave be
restored exactly in the condition in which
they were when the capture was made?
Would any one contend that the fact of
their having been carried into England by
force set them free?

No alteration of her own local laws can
either increase or diminish, or in any way
affect, the duty of the English Government
and its colonial authorities in such cases, as
such duty exists according to the law, the
comity, and the usages of nations. The
persons on board the "Creole" could only
have been regarded as Americans passing
from one port of the United States to an-
other, within the reach of British authori-
ty only for the moment, and this only by
force and violence. To seek to give either
to persons or property thus brought within
reach of an English character, or to impart
to either English privileges, or to subject
either to English burdens or liabilities, can-
not, in the opinion of the Government of
the United States, be justified. Suppose
that by the law of England all blacks were
slaves and incapable of any other condition;
if persons of that color, free in the United
States, should, in attempting to pass from
one port to another in their own country,
be thrown by stress of weather, within Brit-
ish jurisdiction, and there be detained for
an hour or a day, would it be reasonable that
British authority should be made to act
upon their condition, and to make them
slaves?

Or suppose that an article of merchan-
dise, upon for instance, should be declared
by the United States to be a nuisance, a
poison, a thing in which no property could
lawfully exist or be asserted; and suppose
that an English ship with such a cargo on
board, bound from one English port to an-
other, should be driven by stress of weather,
or by mutiny of the crew into the ports of
the United States, would it be held just and
reasonable that such cargo should receive
its character from American law, and be
thrown overboard and destroyed by the
American authorities? It is vain that any
attempt is made to answer these suggestions
by appealing to general principles of hu-
manity. This is a point in regard to which
nations must be permitted to act upon dif-
ferent views, if they entertain different
views, and under their actually existing con-
dition, and yet hold commercial intercourse
with one another, or not hold any such
intercourse at all. It may be added, that all
attempts by the Government of one nation
to the influence of its laws on that of an-
other, for any object whatever, generally de-
fect their own purposes by producing dis-
satisfaction, resentment and exasperation.
Better is it, far better in all respects, that
each nation should be left without inter-
ference or annoyance, direct or indirect, to
its undoubted right of exercising its own
judgment in regard to all things belonging
to its domestic interests and domestic du-
ties.

There are two general considerations of the
highest practical importance, to which you
will, in the proper manner, invite the at-
tention of Her Majesty's Government.

The first is, that as civilization has made
progress in the world, the intercourse of
nations has become more and more inde-
pendent of different forms of government
and different systems of law or religion.
It is not now, as it was in ancient times,
that every foreigner is considered as there-
fore an enemy, and that, as soon as he
comes into the country, he may be lawfully
treated as a slave; nor is the modern in-
tercourse of states carried on mainly, or at
all, for the purpose of imposing, by one na-
tion on another, new rules of property, or new modes
of domestic regulation. The great com-
munities of the world are regarded as whol-
ly independent, each entitled to maintain
its own system of law and Government,
while all, in their mutual intercourse, are
understood to submit to the established rules
and principles governing such intercourse.
And the perfecting of this system of com-
munication among nations requires the
strictest application of the doctrine of non-
interference of any with the domestic con-
cerns of others.

The other is, that the United States and
England, now by far the two greatest com-
mercial nations in the world, touch each
other both by sea and land at almost in-
numerable points, and with systems of gen-
eral jurisprudence essentially alike, yet dif-
fering in the forms of their government and
in their laws respecting personal servitude;

and that so widely does this last-mentioned
difference extend its influence, that without
the exercise to the fullest extent of the doc-
trine of non-interference and mutual absten-
tence from any thing affecting each other's
domestic regulations, the peace of the two
countries, and therefore the peace of the
whole world, will be always in danger.

The Bahamas (British possessions) push
themselves near to the shores of the United
States, and thus lie almost directly in the
track of that great part of their coasting
traffic, which, doubling the cape of Florida,
connects the cities of the Atlantic with the
ports and harbors on the gulf of Mexico
and the great commercial emporium on the
Mississippi. The seas in which these Brit-
ish possessions are situated are seas of shal-
low water, full of reefs and sandbars, sub-
ject to violent action of the winds, and to
the agitations caused by the gulf stream.
They must always, therefore, be of danger-
ous navigation, and accidents must be ex-
pected frequently to occur, such as will
cause American vessels to be wrecked on
British islands, or compel them to seek
shelter in British ports. It is quite essen-
tial that the manner in which such vessels,
their crews, and cargoes, in whatever such
cases of misfortune and distress, should be
clearly and fully known.

You are acquainted with the correspond-
ence which took place a few years ago, be-
tween the American and English Govern-
ments, respecting the cases of the "Enter-
prise," the "Comet," and the "Endomium."
I call your attention to the Journal of the
Senate of the United States, containing res-
olutions unanimously adopted by that body
respecting those cases. These resolutions,
I believe, have already been brought to the
notice of Her Majesty's Government, but it
may be well that both the resolutions them-
selves and the debates upon them should be
again adverted to. You will find the res-
olutions, of course, among the documents regu-
larly transmitted to the legation, and the
debates in the newspapers with which it
has also been supplied from this Depart-
ment.

You will avail yourself of an early oppor-
tunity of communicating to Lord Aberdeen,
in the manner which you may deem most
expedient, the substance of this dispatch;
and you will receive further instructions,
respecting the case of the "Creole," unless
it shall become the subject of discussion at
Washington.

In all your communications with Her Ma-
jesty's Government, you will seek to im-
press it with a full conviction of the dan-
gerous importance to the peace of the two
countries of occurrences of this kind, and
the delicate nature of the questions to
which they give rise.

LETTER OF D. WEBSTER—READ AT THE TYLER DINNER, PHILA- DELPHIA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19th, 1842.

GENTLEMEN:—It would give me much
pleasure to join you in your proposed com-
memoration of the Birth day of Washing-
ton, but public duties deprive me of that
satisfaction.

Every revolving year evinces, more and
more clearly, the wisdom and virtue, and
patriotism of that illustrious man; and in-
stead of offering you any sentiments of my
own, to be announced at your celebration,
will you allow me to transcribe a para-
graph from his Farewell Address?

"The unity of Government which consti-
tutes you one people, is also now dear to
you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar
in the edifice of your real independence,
the support of your tranquility at home,
your peace abroad, of your safety, of your
prosperity, of that very liberty, which you
so highly prize. But as it is easy to fore-
see, that from different causes, and from
different quarters, much pains will be taken,
many artifices employed, to weaken in your
minds the conviction of this truth—as this
is the point in your political fortress,
against which the batteries of internal and
external enemies will be most constantly
and actively, (though often covertly and in-
sidiously,) directed—it is of infinite im-
portance that you should properly estimate the
immense value of your national union to
your collective and individual happiness;
that you should cherish a cordial, habitual,
and immovable attachment to it, accustom-
ing yourselves to think and speak of it, as
a palladium of your political safety and
prosperity; watching for its preservation
with jealous anxiety; discountenancing
whatever may suggest even a suspicion that
it can in any event be abandoned; and in-
dignantly frowning upon the first dawning
of every attempt to alienate any portion of
our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the
sacred ties which now link together the various
parts."

There is no one of these sentiments, gen-
tlemen, which does not enter into my con-
victions, and sink deep into my heart.
They have constituted, and so long as I
live, will constitute, the principle of my po-
litical conduct, whether in public or private
life. If we can maintain these sentiments,
if we can keep their lodgement, high, so-
vereign, and unshaken, in the affection of
the American people, we need not fear that pa-
triotism and good counsels will bring the
country, triumphantly, out of all difficul-
ties, and carry it onward in its bright ca-
reer of prosperity and renown. But if these
sentiments shall be abandoned, there will
come consequences, amidst which I know
not on what plank patriotism may hope to
stand, for its last effort, or how the voice
of the wisest counsels may expect to be
heard above the howling of the storm.

Your invitation intimates, gentlemen,
that the company will be composed of the
friends of President Tyler's administration.

Of that administration, its character, its
purposes, or its hopes of success, it may
become me to say little. In the events
which have happened, and amidst the cir-
cumstances which surround it, it asks one
thing from the American people; and that
is a fair trial. If they will protect it
against the effects of unjust denunciations
in advance, and judge of its merits or de-
merits, as they may be disclosed in the se-
quel, it will have no right to complain of
the final judgment of the country.

Let it be judged by its measures, by the
degree of care it shall manifest to maintain
the honor and interest of the United
States in their Foreign Relations; by the
disposition it shall evince toward a reason-
able provision for public defence, on the
land and on the water; by its recommenda-
tions on the great subjects of revenue and
finance; by its co-operation in all practical
means of retrenchment and reform; by its
impartial regard to all interests, and all
parts, of the country; and above all, by its
remembrance, or its forgetfulness, of the
solemn admonition of Him, whose ever-
lasting name and services you commemorate,
that the main pillar of our Independ-
ence, prosperity, and happiness, will ever
be found to be, that "Unity of Government
which constitutes one People."

I am, gentlemen, your obliged friend and
fellow-citizen,

D. WEBSTER.

THE TARIFF, RETRENCHMENT, AND REFORM, &c.

In Senate, March 1.

The Senate then proceeded to the considera-
tion of the following resolutions, submitted by
Mr. CLAY several weeks since, viz:

1. Resolved, That it is the duty of the General
Government, in conducting its administration,
to provide an adequate revenue within the year to
meet the current expenses of the year; and that
any expedient either by loan or by Treasury
notes, to supply, in time of peace, a deficiency of
revenue, especially during successive years, is un-
wise, and must lead to pernicious consequences.

2. Resolved, That such an adequate revenue
cannot be obtained by duties on foreign imports,
without adopting a higher rate than twenty per
cent, as provided for in the Compromise act;
which, at the time of its passage, was supposed
and assumed as a ratio that would supply a suf-
ficient revenue for an economical administration of
the Government.

3. Resolved, therefore, That the rate of duties
on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond
the rate of twenty per cent, so as to produce a
net revenue of twenty-six millions of dollars—
twenty-two for the ordinary expenses of Govern-
ment, two for the payment of the existing debt,
and two millions as a reserved fund for contin-
gencies.

4. Resolved, That in the adjustment of a tariff
to raise an amount of twenty-six millions of rev-
enue, the principles of the Compromise act gen-
erally should be adhered to; and that especially,
a maximum rate of ad valorem duties should be
established, from which there ought to be as little
departure as possible.

5. Resolved, That the provision in the act of
the extra session, for the distribution of the pro-
ceeds of the public lands, requiring the operation
of that act to be suspended, in the contingency of
a higher rate of duty than twenty per cent, ought
to be repealed.

6. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Govern-
ment at all times, but more especially in a season
such as now exists of general embarrassment and
pecuniary distress, to abolish all useless insti-
tutions and offices, to curtail all unnecessary ex-
penses, and to practice rigid economy.

7. Resolved, That the contingent expenses of
the two Houses of Congress ought to be greatly
reduced, and the influence of members of Congress
ought to be regulated and more clearly defined.

8. Resolved, That the expenses of the judicial
department of Government have, of late years,
been greatly increased, and ought to be diminish-
ed.

9. Resolved, That the diplomatic relations of
the United States with foreign powers have been
unnecessarily extended during the last twelve
years, and ought to be reduced.

10. Resolved, That the franking privilege ought
to be further restricted, the abusive uses of it re-
strained and punished, the postage on letters re-
duced, the mode of estimating distances more
clearly defined and prescribed, and a small ad-
dition to postage made on books, pamphlets and
packages, transmitted by the mail, to be gradu-
ally and increased according to their respective
weights.

11. Resolved, That the Secretaries of State,
of the Treasury, of War and of the Navy Depart-
ments, and the Postmaster General be severally
directed, as soon as practicable, to report what
offices can be abolished, and what retrenchment
of public expenditure can be made without pub-
lic detriment in the respective branches of the
public service under their charge.

Mr. CLAY observed that he did not come here
as if he were entering a garden, adorned with
beautiful flowers and sweet-scented shrubbery,
to cull tea-roses, jessamines, jasmines, and wood-
bine, and wreath them into beautiful wreaths to
please the eyes and regale by their fragrance and
flavor the senses of the ladies; and it was far
from his wish to revive any subject of a party
character calculated to excite or renew animosities
which heretofore existed between the two
great parties of the country. He had come here
to pursue a far different purpose—to speak of the
sad condition of the country, and point out, not
the remote causes, but the proximate causes,
of the embarrassments which prevailed, and to sug-
gest some effective remedy for the evil; and he
would remark that if any body had come here to
see him make an ambitious display, and high-
sounding speech, and to deal in metaphors and
tropes, they would find themselves disappointed,
as his figures would not be those of rhetoric, but
of arithmetic. With reference to the first res-
olution, he said that, in 1837, when Mr. Van Bur-
en convened Congress, instead of laying taxes
upon free articles, as ought to have been done,
Treasury notes were issued year after year, to fur-
nish the necessary means to carry on the Gov-
ernment, and the responsibility of the payment
of this debt, thus contracted, was thrown upon
the succeeding Administration; therefore, it now
becomes necessary to look to some mode of sup-

ply. In this state of the country, bleeding, as
it was, at every pore, he hoped that Senators
would banish party feelings and look to the true
interests of the nation. During the Adminis-
tration of Mr. Van Buren, the excess of expendi-
ture over the income, every year, was between
seven or eight millions of dollars; and the mo-
ment that the Administration perceived this dis-
tress, it was their duty to impose upon free art-
icles, according to the principles of the Compro-
mise act, an adequate amount of revenue for an
economical administration of the Government.

Passing by the first resolution, he would take
the next three, all relating to the same subject, and
he proposed to consider them together. The
first question presented was, what ought to be
the amount of the annual expenditures? The
aggregate total expenditure under the Adminis-
tration of Mr. Van Buren was \$142,551,000,
averaging for the four years \$35,640,000 a year.
Now, the proposed expenditure which he had sug-
gested was only twenty-two millions, which, de-
duced from the \$35,640,000 per year, would leave
\$13,640,000, or, in other words, an excess
over the average amount of expenditures during
the Administration of Mr. Adams, whose neces-
sary expenditures were to have been reduced and
controlled by those who were to succeed that gen-
tlemen. But how were they to come to twenty-
two millions? Why, by fixing the expenditures
for the civil list at three and a half millions; for
the War Department, including all its branches,
at ten millions; for the naval service, seven mil-
lions; and for covering other objects, one mil-
lion and a half; and these, added together, would
make the twenty-two millions, to which he pro-
posed to reduce the expenditures of the Govern-
ment; which amount, however, would be subject
to further reduction, after the abolition of all
useless offices, and after all such practicable
and reasonable retrenchment as would not be in-
jurious to the public interest.—Twenty-six mil-
lions proposed to be raised, would have to be
drawn from the estimated imports of \$91,000,000
which, at a duty of thirty per cent, would yield
\$27,300,000. Allowing \$1,600,000 for the
costs and expenses of collection, and there would
remain \$25,700,000, supposing thirty per cent.
to be levied. At the time of the passage of the
Compromise act, it was supposed that twenty per
cent, would be sufficient for an economical ad-
ministration of the Government, for the Treas-
ury was then overflowing, and few imagined that
it would soon become beggarly and empty.
It was never contemplated that there should be
a strict adherence to the twenty per cent, prin-
ciple, if it should become necessary to advance
upon it. Neither the language nor the spirit of
the Compromise act contemplated such a state
of things. On the contrary, the law declared
that, having reached the twenty per cent, prin-
ciple, duties should be levied, having in view an
economical administration of the Government;
and if necessary for this purpose, the duty might
be twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, or even one hun-
dred per cent. His final resolution related to the
public lands; and he would remark that if that
source of revenue should be recalled—which
was only a million and a half during the last
year—the rate of duty on the ninety-one millions
of imports, to obtain twenty-six millions of rev-
enue, including the land revenue, would be only
twenty-eight and a half instead of thirty per cent.
But if the lands should amount to three millions,
instead of one and a half millions, and they
should be recalled instead of being permitted to
remain where they were, the duty would only
come down to twenty-six or twenty-seven per
cent, instead of going up to thirty per cent. As
to the sixth and seventh resolutions, he remarked
that he thought that members of Congress ought
to look to themselves; already had steps been ta-
ken to reduce the expenses of Congress to the
amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and he
hoped that something would be done with regard
to mileage, that it might be better regulated and
more clearly defined. The eighth resolution stated
that the expenses of the judicial department of
Government have, of late years, been greatly
increased and ought to be reduced, and if he
were disposed to be invidious, he could name a
single district court of the United States in which
the expenditures had been increased, by four or
five times, beyond those of any other district
court. The ninth resolution asserted that the
diplomatic relations of the United States with
foreign powers had been greatly increased, and
ought to be reduced. The number of diplomatic
agents had nearly tripled since the Adminis-
tration of Mr. Adams, and they had been seeking
out our Governments which were not to be found.
Besides, they had agents at Constantinople, Aus-
tria, and at Naples, notwithstanding these Gov-
ernments did not reciprocate the friendly man-
ifestations of this country by sending their agents
to reside here. He had also introduced a resolu-
tion relating to the franking privilege, which was
greatly abused; for it would be seen, from a Re-
port of the Postmaster General, that ninety-five
per cent, of the mails were conveyed free of
charge, leaving it principally to the business men
of the community to pay the expense. As to the
last resolution, if the Heads of the Departments
would not go to work with sincerity and indus-
try, Congress could effect but little good. He
then summed up the advantages that would result
from the adoption of his resolutions, viz: 1. The
Government would have an adequate revenue
without depending upon disreputable expedients,
and thereby it would preserve the public credit
unsullied; 2. A retrenchment of all unnecessary
expenditures of the public money, and an econ-
omical administration of the Government; 3. A
check upon the efforts of the precious metals
from our country; and 4. Incidental protection
to American industry. He addressed the Senate
for more than two hours, and he concluded by
expressing the hope that Senators would, in the
spirit of patriotism, discard all their former po-
litical prejudices, and unite upon some measure
of practical and effective legislation for the re-
lief of a bleeding country and a suffering peo-
ple.

A Funny Accident.—A Philadelphia pa-
per says: On Sunday, just at the "witching
time" of noon, when our streets are
thronged with well dressed citizens, re-
turning from church, a lady in Spruce
street near Seventh dropped her bustle.
Taking the accident very coolly, she let
the article lay and passed on, amidst the
titters and half suppressed laughs of the
multitude. After a file came up, and
passed, the ladies casting a side long glance
at the *coquette*, and the man puffing like
so many locomotives, when an elderly gen-
tleman accompanied by two ladies, made
a full halt in front of it, and in spite of their
pulls and pushes put on his spectacles, and
after satisfying himself of its identity, very
leisurely doubled it up